



## Anti-Slavery Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous call, some of the opponents of Slavery extension and Slavery propagandism, met in the Town Hall, on Saturday Evening, the 13th inst., to devise ways and means for continuing agitation on the "dangerous and exciting subject of slavery," by disseminating Anti-Slavery truths more generally amongst the masses,—or whatever may be thought most advisable.

J. D. Cattell was called to the chair, & B. D. Stratton appointed secretary.

After a brief statement of the object of the meeting, on motion a committee of five was appointed to prepare business for the meeting.—Consisting of Dr. Stanton, S. Brooks, G. P. Smith, E. K. Smith & Joseph Fawcett.

During the absence of the committee M. R. Robinson & J. Heaton, addressed the meeting. The former spoke ably for half an hour—said that no half-way work, would ever succeed, but we must promulgate radical Anti-Slavery truths, and having placed ourselves on a true position, we can with confidence, ask our friends of the two wings of the great Slavery party, to come over to us. He called Horace Greeley to witness that the Whig party is not only most "effusively routed, but completely annihilated" and if the Whig party can be annihilated the Democratic party can also be subdued in its proslavery course.

Heaton spoke of the necessity of bringing old Anti-Slavery arguments to bear on the people; he said that they were not indoctrinated—had been humbugged into the belief that Slavery had been abolished in the District of Columbia.

G. P. Smith, on behalf of the Business Committee next reported, which after some amendments and discussion, was adopted, as follows, to wit:

Whereas, the recent political struggles have served to demonstrate and elucidate the true position of the political parties of this country, avesting an almost unanimous servility to the slave power of the South, by the Whig and Democratic parties; and, wherefore, the principle of Liberty is Eternal vigilance Therefore

Resolved, That this meeting appoint a committee of five consisting of Jonas D. Cattell, Maria Robinson, Jacob Heaton, G. P. Smith and Samuel Brooks to call a mass convention at some early day, inviting all who love Freedom and hate Slavery, to be present and unite in the discussion of the Slavery question, and to devise ways and means for the final overthrow of that wicked institution.

After the transaction of some financial business, on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

J. D. CATTELL, President.  
B. D. STRATTON, Secretary.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 02, 1852.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets December 5th.

named in the writ of *habeas corpus* are the property of Juliet Lemmon, the wife of the respondent, for whom they are now held and retained by the respondent. That the said Juliet Lemmon has been the owner of the said persons, or their parents, for about four years past, and she is now on her way to Texas; to which place or state the deponent and his wife are now going, for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence for themselves and the said persons above mentioned, who are now owned by the said Juliet as her slaves; that the said Juliet is not a negro trader; that the said slaves were inherited by her as heir and descendant of William Douglass, late of Bath county, in the state of Virginia; that it is not the intention of the said Juliet to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator. This respondent, therefore, denies that the said persons are free; but on the contrary, states that they are slaves, of whom the said Juliet is entitled to the custody and possession.

Mr. Lough then asked for an adjournment of the case until Monday morning. The Court said it was an important case, and one of considerable interest. It would be better, therefore, that there should be no haste used in the matter, and he would direct it to stand adjourned until Monday morning, at 12 o'clock, the parties to remain in the care of the officer, and ample provision to be provided for them by the claimant.

We understand that the females are not married; but one of them is the mother of one of the children and the other the mother of three of them. The circumstance of their arrest was not much known, and there were consequently but few persons in court, amongst whom there were only three colored persons.

## The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 02, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets December 5th.

## Western Anti-Slavery Fair—1852.

The WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, will be held in Salem, commencing December 31st and continuing two days. The object of the Fair is to aid in the restoration of freedom to the enslaved and in securing and perpetuating the blessings of the free, by publishing and enforcing the principles of justice and freedom upon the government and people.

Past experience here and elsewhere has demonstrated the utility of Fairs, as a source of Anti-Slavery revenue. We therefore hope that the friends of Anti-Slavery principles and measures, will be liberal in their contributions and prompt in forwarding them. The more varied and extensive the assortment of articles the better. The ornamental and the useful, will be alike available. The merchant can contribute from his store, the mechanic and manufacturer from his shop, the housekeeper from her varied and indispensable department, and the products of the Dairy and Farm will be especially acceptable. Let none be backward because their contribution must necessarily be small. Remember the importance of our object—the measures indispensable to success—and that money is necessary to procure them. Though slavery is for the present triumphant, let us not be discouraged or weary of right doing nor tamely submit; but continue faithfully to remonstrate, disownment and resist.

Donations may be forwarded to J. McMillan, Saml. Brooks and Tomlinson & Brothers.

SARAH BROWN, LAURA BARNABY,  
HANNAH J. TOMLINSON, SARAH N. Mc MILLAN,  
MARGARET HISE, ELIZABETH P. VICKERS,  
JANE M. TRECOTT, HARRIET WHITNEY,  
SARAH A. HANNA, ANNA WILSON,  
ANGELINA B. DEMING, HANNAH M. STRAWN,  
SARAH SHARP, RACHEL TRECOTT,  
SARAH SMITH, EMILY ROBINSON,  
SARAH DAVIS.

## The Free Democracy.

If we may judge from the tone of its press, and the movements of its members, this party is preparing to move forward in anti-slavery work, with missionary zeal. Several of their papers have run up their flags for 1853. Meetings have already been held in several places, and the Free Soil clubs which expired by limitation at the election, have been reorganized for an indefinite period—and resolutions adopted to commence at once to canvass the country for anti-slavery measures. Now while we promise to help them, with might and main in all anti-slavery work, we do pray them, to let us have a little breathing spell in regard to candidates. We pray their mercy on the poor candidates. Why if they were to elect them, the offices and their emoluments would be no compensation for the wear, tear and battering of a four year's canvass. And as Dr. Bailey suggests, they would be likely to grow cold before the time expired. They may have committed a blunder as they say, and as we think, by not nominating a little earlier this time; but will be a greater one to nominate now. Then again it would stand square in the way of any progress in the party and its candidates. And rabid and rash as its members are deemed and impracticable as are thought its schemes, it has need of still further progress, if it would succeed in demolishing slavery. No Brethren, let us all go to work and create and build up the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. It is a work that can be better and more successfully done now, than during the tornado of a presidential campaign, when prejudice, partisan and personal—interest the most scalding and falsehood the most malignant, are invoked to thwart and oppose. Not only can it be better done, in a period of calm consideration, but that is the only time it can be done. Let this anti-slavery sentiment exist, and it will develop itself on election and all other days.

ELECT WITHOUT FRACTION.—Reader, don't imagine because this article on our first page is called a sermon, that it is a dull and prosy affair, and therefore shun it. It is a chapter worthy to go beside any one in Plutarch's Lives. As we received the slip containing it, we were with seissors in hand, trying the cruel task of cutting down Theodore Parker's sermon on Daniel Webster, to Bugle dimensions. We dropped them at once, and inserted Mr. Higginson's, in part, we confess, because it saved us from the remorse we always feel, when we have marred by haggling and cutting up the skillful work of a master. Mr. Higginson's sermon is no substitute for Mr. Parker's. Like their authors, they both represent themselves, and can't easily find substitutes.

BOOKS.—Those who want them, (and who don't,) examine the advertisement of Jewett, Proctor, and Worthington, of Cleveland, which we publish to-day.

Mr. Lough then put in the following return, sworn by Johnson Lemmon, the respondent, who states that the eight persons

named in the writ of *habeas corpus* are the property of Juliet Lemmon, the wife of the respondent, for whom they are now held and retained by the respondent. That the said Juliet Lemmon has been the owner of the said persons, or their parents, for about four years past, and she is now on her way to Texas; to which place or state the deponent and his wife are now going, for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence for themselves and the said persons above mentioned, who are now owned by the said Juliet as her slaves; that the said Juliet is not a negro trader; that the said slaves were inherited by her as heir and descendant of William Douglass, late of Bath county, in the state of Virginia; that it is not the intention of the said Juliet to sell the said slaves, as alleged in the petition of the relator. This respondent, therefore, denies that the said persons are free; but on the contrary, states that they are slaves, of whom the said Juliet is entitled to the custody and possession.

Let this be done, and in 1853, the good cause will be triumphant.

## Preamble.

By REUBEN WOOD, Governor of the State of Ohio:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of Ohio, on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1852, adopted a resolution, directing the Governor to correspond with the Executives of the other members of the Confederacy, with the view to produce uniformity, during the current year, as a day of thanks giving and prayer.

Now, therefore, I REUBEN WOOD, Governor of the State of Ohio, in obedience to said resolution, do, by these presents, set apart the last Thursday in November next, being the twenty-fifth day of said month, to be observed as a day of thanks giving and prayer throughout the State.

On said day it is most earnestly recommended to the good people of Ohio, that they refrain from all unnecessary labor, and from every employment inconsistent with their humility, duty, and obligation which they owe to their Creator; and that they assemble in their usual places of worship, and with pure hearts and sincerity of purpose, give thanks to Almighty God for the fullness of his grace, and the many manifestations of his Providence to us, as a favored Nation, State and People; that in his own wise dispensations, civil and religious liberty is enjoyed, peace and security reign, and health, abundance and prosperity prevail throughout the land.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Ohio, at Columbus, this 18th day of October in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the seventy-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

REUBEN WOOD.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM TREVITT, Secy of State.

The Governor recommends us to abstain from "every employment inconsistent with humility, duty and obligation which we owe to our Creator." May Governor, what employment are these? Is slave hunting and slave catching one of them? We don't remember any such exception in that bill of abominations the Fugitive Slave Law. It might be very comfortable to think we could pass one day of the three hundred and sixty-five with this exemption. But we dare not hope for it. It is one of the works of "necessity," though not of mercy. It is necessary to preserve the union. Why it would all go to shivers, notwithstanding General Pierce's election, if the people of Ohio were permitted to eat their Thanksgiving dinner without a liability to be called up therefrom, to catch some poor dying man or woman who was trying to escape from the horrors of slavery. We can't hope for this exemption, because we very well remember that this same Governor Woods thought last winter, that it would not do to repeal the slave catching law, because a year and a half's experience under it, had not been found sufficient time to develop its character. That being so, we could hardly hope the last twelve months would have so increased his knowledge as to have brought him to the conviction that the work it requires, is improper employment for Thanksgiving day. No, when in the joyfulness of that day, families reunite over their chicken pies and baked puddings, let them remember that while their Governor Woods thought last winter, that it would not do to repeal the slave catching law, because a year and a half's experience under it, had not been found sufficient time to develop its character. That being so, we could hardly hope the last twelve months would have so increased his knowledge as to have brought him to the conviction that the work it requires, is improper employment for Thanksgiving day.

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## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Gerrit Smith's Platform.

Read and ponder it, poor fearful whig and democratic souls, who, for sake of success, sacrificed truth and honor, and committed treason against all your humane impulses.—Let us beside their Baltimore structures, and wish for their disblism, and repeat for our consenting thereto. Let free Democrats, too, lay it beside those of Buffalo and of Pittsburgh, comparatively excellent tho' they be, and see if there be "no difference, other than that of words." See if it be not greater, and stronger, and higher than they. To say nothing of its free trade, which to us, it is superior in that it proposes merely to make slavery sectional, "but make liberty universal." It directs its machinery, not against slave trading, and its extension, but directly against the all-encompassing evil, slavery's existence.—It weds its solid footing and to its safe possession, the three millions of slaves, which after four, quietly consign to the private angles of the states which now despise them. Its brevity only has covered a view other planks which all know are pointed and well and firmly matched in; specially that broad and gloriously polished one, which admits the heretofore always unchristianized half of creation, to its protection and the enjoyment of their rights. Let us read it in the light of Mr. Smith's past glory and present success, and learn what we hoped for, by moral independence and bold fidelity to justice. Remembering that this success was forced upon him in use of party power and his own reluctance, attribute to his moral heroism. And that, as by men who were so morally purblind, as to say besotted, as to vote for Scott or Pierce.

But we are keeping our readers from the document. It is one for the world. And which, considered in the light of a political document, may well make the world ready for its ultimate regeneration and disengagement.

## GERRIT SMITH'S PLATFORM.

The *Voters of the Counties of Oswego and Madison*:

You nominated me for a seat in Congress, notwithstanding I besought you not to do so, and was my resistance to your perseverance and unrelenting purpose.

I had reached old age. I had never held

nothing was more foreign to my wishes, than the holding of office.—Unsophisticated and extensive affairs gave me employment. My habits, all formed in ease have all shrank from public life. My past usefulness and happiness could be had out only in the seclusion in which years had been spent.

My nomination, as I supposed it would, resulted in my election—and that, too, by a very large majority. And now, I wish that I could resign the office, which your country has accorded to me. But I must not—I cannot. To resign it would be a disgruntled and offensive requital of the generosity, which broke through your engagements to party, and bestowed offices on me, the peculiarities of whose political creed leave him without a party.—My creed, indeed, is the generosity, which is not to be repelled by a political creed, the peculiarities of which are

not. That it acknowledges no law, and has no law, for Slavery: That, not only Slavery not in the Federal Constitution, but that, by no possibility, could it be caught either into the Federal, or into a State Constitution.

2. That the Right to the Soil is as natural, absolute, and equal, as the right to the light and the air.

3. That political rights are not conventional, but natural— inheriting in all persons, be black as well as the white, the female as well as the male.

4. That the doctrine of Free Trade is the necessary outgrowth of the doctrine of the human brotherhood; and that to impose restrictions on commerce is to build up unnatural and sinful barriers across that brotherhood.

5. That the national wars are as brutal, unnecessary, and unnecessary, as are the violence and bloodshed to which misguided and frenzied individuals are prompted; and that our country should, by her own heaven-trusting and beautiful example, hasten the day when the nations of the earth "shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they ever any more."

6. That the province of Government is to protect—to protect persons and property; and that the building of railroads and canals, and the care of schools and churches, fall entirely out of its limits, and exclusively within the range of "the voluntary principle."

Narrow, however, as are these limits, every duty within them is to be promptly, faithfully, and fully performed; as well, for instance, the duty on the part of the Federal Government, to put an end to the drapery manufacture of pampers and madmen in the city of Washington, as the duty on the part of the State Government to put an end to it in the State.

7. That, as far as practicable, every officer, from the highest to the lowest, including especially the President and Postmaster, should be elected directly by the people.

I need not extend any further the enumeration of the features of my peculiar political enthusiasm, dashed with genius, courageous on all subjects, and ultra on the subject of slavery. We are glad to say that this last item is the only objection which we can find against them and to add that we entertain infinitely more respect for even a conscientious opponent of slavery, than for a timid and shuffling advocate and simply on the ground that the latter inflicts more injury on our cause than the former by any possibility can. The lame apology of the latter seems like a virtual admission, that the institution has insuperable evils in it, while the somber portraiture of the other, exaggerated as the likeness may be, sometimes admonishes us of evils which need to be corrected, and moves us to engage in the work of reformation."

GERRIT SMITH.

A PROTEST.—The South Carolina Legislature, when it voted for Pierce and King, accompanied the vote with a protest against its being considered any approval or acquiescence in the compromise measures. Like our Northern Whigs, they sit upon the platform.

## Notice.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Rights Association, holds its regular meetings on the first Wednesday of each month, commencing at 6 o'clock. P. M.

## Letter from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov., 1852.

BROTHER MARIUS: I arrived in this city at 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, in safety, although the ears ran off the track when within ten miles of this place. Fortunately no one was injured. I had several good long talks with slaveholders, and slaveholding apologists. I consider—taking all things into account—that the slave and his friends have reason to thank God and take courage. One man, a slaveholder, denied to me that he was so. Thus you see they are beginning to be ashamed of it, at least at the North. I came here where it is said there is little or no sympathy for the slave, but to say the least, there is one righteous person.

I went with an old friend to hear Rev. Mr. Furnace—pardon me for saying Reverend, it is the first time for years—but really I do reverence a man who will come out at the sacrifice of all he has, except life, and plead the cause of the down-trodden. Mr. Furnace preached from these words, "The field is the world." He made out clearly, that pure and undefiled religion is, and always was, a practical thing; and to make sure of eternal life, men must do as they would be done by. In short, he gave one of the most bold and fearless discourses, I mean out and out anti-slavery, come-outer sermons, I ever heard from man's lips. Ten such men would save the city, for certain, and I think three would.

I begin to think, as Albert Barnes said, that it was in the hands of the church to abolish or retain slavery.

Now if the Clergy have such tremendous power, what fearful responsibilities rest upon them. As said friend Garrison, what a man enslaving, war-making, oath-taking, sin-perpetuating religion it is, that is preached and practiced in this country. But out of their ruins, for they are all to be destroyed. This Mr. Garrison said prophetically in A. D. 1837. How truly has that prophecy come to pass, and is coming.

## OLIVER O. BROWN.

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## Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.

We find in the *Ohio Star* and in the Journal of this place, the following notice. Had it been furnished us, it would have given us pleasure to have inserted it as soon as our neighbors. With the signers of the call we hope there may be a large attendance, and an interesting and profitable convention.

Arrangements have been made to hold a Christian Anti-Slavery Convention in the village of Freedom, Stark Co., Ohio, on Thursday the 2d day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue over the next day if thought best.

Freedom is situated near the crossing of the Cleveland and Wellsville, and Central Railroads making it easy of access for those who may wish to attend the Convention.—A cordial invitation is extended to all the friends of humanity and a pure Christianity, to meet with us in Convention. As the whole subject of Christianity in reference to the sin of Slavery, will be before the Convention for investigation. We hope there will be as general attendance as circumstances will admit from the different denominations of Christians.

REV. C. M. PRESTON,  
REV. J. A. PRESTON,  
REV. A. W. HANGER,  
REV. S. SHAFFER,  
H. CHANCE, and others.

October 25, 1852

## A Southern Verdict.

The *Southern Baptist*, published at Charles-ton, S. C. is the most candid and free-spoken paper in the whole South. We take its columns, its counsels, its commendations, its appeals, as always dictated and controlled by an honest conviction of truth and duty, and eminently free from the influence of human fear or favor. Speaking of the attack upon Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Beecher by Dr. Parker, this paper says, under date of October 20:—*Independent*.

"A long, and we think, satisfactory vindication of Mr. Beecher has come out in the columns of *The Independent*. It appears that letters were written in Dr. Parker's study by Mr. Beecher, and that they were accepted by Dr. Parker as a substantial expression of his views. Dr. Parker probably supposed these letters would be again submitted to his inspection, and be revised, before they should be published as his, while Mr. Beecher presumed that they had received his full acceptance, and had them published accordingly. The letters are not forgeries in any sense to which the word may legitimately be applied, and its use under the circumstances is greatly to be regretted. Both Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Stowe are, we doubt not, possessed of a high and delicate sense of honor, incapable of such baseness as has been ascribed to them. They are Christians, high-spirited, enthusiastic, dashed with genius, courageous on all subjects, and ultra on the subject of slavery.

We are glad to say that this last item is the only objection which we can find against them and to add that we entertain infinitely more respect for even a conscientious opponent of slavery, than for a timid and shuffling advocate and simply on the ground that the latter inflicts more injury on our cause than the former by any possibility can. The lame apology of the latter seems like a virtual admission, that the institution has insuperable evils in it, while the somber portraiture of the other, exaggerated as the likeness may be, sometimes admonishes us of evils which need to be corrected, and moves us to engage in the work of reformation."

GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro', Nov. 5, 1852.

A PROTEST.—The South Carolina Legislature, when it voted for Pierce and King, accompanied the vote with a protest against its being considered any approval or acquiescence in the compromise measures. Like our Northern Whigs, they sit upon the platform.

Mr. PILLSBURY, untiring and indomitable, has re-commenced his labors in New England. A series of meetings are advertised for him, commencing on Wednesday last.—Our readers will feel themselves gratified with his early remembrance of them in our paper-to-day. The classic diction, original thought, and bold fidelity of his letters, make them welcome even to some who occasionally feel the severity of his satire or the force of his truths. We earnestly hope he may find time in the multitude of his labors frequently to communicate with the people of the West, through the Bugle. To his numerous and attached personal friends, such letters will be always most welcome.

NEW YORK SLAVE CASE.—This case, of which a portion of the proceedings will be found in another column, has been decided in favor of the colored persons.

THE PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE of Dr. Thomas as will be seen by his advertisement, commences a new term on the first of March.

## To the friends of Free Discussion.

The undersigned solicitous for the advancement of the cause of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Salem, Ohio, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November next, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good faith, extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the questions above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention we have in view the correction of error by which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed and must be superceded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind, others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, discarding much of the Old Testament, and receiving most or all of the New. Still such diversity of opinion instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which ought to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth.

Doubtless a free interchange of thought is the best mode of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

"He who has a Truth and keeps it, keeps what not to him belongs; but performs a foolish action and his fellow mortal wrongs."

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this question, without distinction of sex, color, sect, or party, to come together, that we may sit down like brethren in a communion before the altar of intellectual and spiritual Freedom.

JOSEPH BARKER, Milwood, O.  
L. A. HINE, Cincinnati,  
THOMAS SHARP, Salem,  
WM. WATSON, Lowell,  
JOSEPH SMITH, New Brighton, Pa.  
MILO A. TOWNSEND, " "  
SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, O.  
T. D. TOMLINSON, " "  
SARAH McMILLAN, " "  
JAMES BARNABY, " "  
M. R. ROBINSON, " "  
MARY L. GILBERT, Marlboro,  
HENRY C. WRIGHT, " "  
DAVID L. GALBREATH, N. Garden,  
ESTHER ANN LUKENS, " "  
NATHAN GALBREATH, " "  
LAURA BARNABY, Salem,  
HARRIET N. TORREY, Parkman,  
K. G. THOMAS, Marlboro, O.  
GEORGE PIERCE, Bant, Pa.  
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M.  
L. V. BIERCE, Akron, O.  
WM. E. LUKENS, Putnam, O.  
CYRUS MERIAM, " "  
BENJAMIN MICHLER, Zanesfield,  
ABRAHAM ALLEN, Oakland,  
CATHERINE ALLEN, " "  
JACOB WALTON, Adrian, Mich.  
THOMAS CHANDLER, " "  
ELI NICHOLS, Walhonding, O.  
ORSON S. MURRAY, Fruitt Hills,  
CHAS. K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass.  
LOT HOLMES, Columbian, O.  
WILSON S. THORN, Youngstown,  
ALFRED WRIGHT, Dorset, O.  
RUMSEY REEVE, New Lyne, O.  
J. W. WALKER, " "  
MONTAGUE BRETTELL, Rome, O.  
EPHRAIM RULOON, Tecumseh, Mich.  
TYLER PARSONS, East Boston, Mass.  
JOEL P. DAVIS, Economy, Ind.  
L. M. DAVIS, " "  
OWEN THOMAS, N. Manchester, Ia.  
MARY THOMAS, " "  
LUCY STONE, West Brookfield, Mass.  
JOSEPH CARROLL, Ravenna, O.  
ELI THOMAS, Salem,  
T. E. VICKERS, " "  
OLIVER O. BROWN, Cleveland,  
LEVANT JOHNSON, Bainbridge,  
SARAH E. JOHNSON, " "  
ALANSON BRIGGS, " "

DR. C. PEARSON,  
HOMEOPATHIST.

HAVING permanently located in Salem, I would respectfully announce to the Public that he is prepared to treat Homeopathically all diseases, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives a general invitation to all, and flatters himself he can render general satisfaction.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on MAIN ST.  
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

May 15, 1852.

Written for the Bugle.  
"What made the Democrats so glad?"

As the torch-light procession passed, on the evening of 10th, a little boy inquired, "What made the Democrats so glad?"

They're glad, my boy, because their might Once more has triumphed over right, That Slavery's blighting, mildew stain Four more long years shall still remain. That four more years the slave must toil In letters, on Columbia's soil.

They're glad, my boy, that slavery, dire, Like yonder wreathing chain of fire, Shall twine around the million hearts, Till the last spark of hope departs; Even fitter freemen at the north To do the bidding of the south.

They're glad there's one elected in Pledged to perpetuate this sin; To stamp in dust the rights of man, Put christian duty under ban, To send the flying bondman back, With northern bloodhounds on his track.

They're glad, my boy, that Clay\* mis-spent His mighty energies, and bent The servile knee before that power That brought our country this dark hour, Think of the race he might have run—Think of the good he might have done.

They're glad a Webster sleeps in night, A recreant to the truth, and right, That no despairing, trembling slave Shall drop a tear upon his grave.

Though Baston's domes are robed in black, Horror, they cannot bring him back.

Remember, boy, their knell will toll When freedom's surging waves shall roll; A few more triumphs such as this, Will end, at last, their boyish bliss.

The record of their lives will say, They lived, they sinned, and passed away.

S. A. D.  
SALEM, Ohio.

\*As supporters of slavery, Whigs are as good Democrats, and besides, there were Whigs in the procession.

A LITERARY FAILURE.—Calhoun's Literary works have been published in Charleston, S. C. A paper of that city says of

"But little interest or demand is manifested for the work, and the edition for the most part lies quietly reposing on the bookseller's shelves."

## Better Than They Expected.

It now seems that the Whigs beat the Free Soilers by four States, instead of two as has been slanderously reported. They have Massachusetts and Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. Another such victory, will make the Whigs the third party.

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—The friends of the cause of freedom will notice the call for the fair. Let the appeal of the ladies meet a prompt and hearty response. They have heretofore rendered most efficient aid in the cause.

The CINCINNATI Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle, has appropriated \$50 in aid of the Christian Press. They consider the Press (and very justly, an efficient aid to the Anti-Slavery cause).

The Cincinnati Ladies are ever ready to extend a helping hand to all classes of earnest laborers in the good work.

CONDITIONAL MEMBERSHIP.—The Editor of the New York Tribune, says in answer to some charges of the Albany Register—

"If the Albany Register has a telescope of sufficient power to discover the late Whig party, he may perhaps be good enough to tell us whether legalized rum-selling and Slavery Extension are among its principles. If they are, we don't belong to it."

With these two conditions, it seems to us it will be hard for the Whigs to claim Mr. Greeley as one of them.

WORKS OF LYMAN BEECHER, D. D.

COLE'S DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

COLE'S PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

JOSEPHUS, various editions.

LORENZO DOW'S WORKS.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, fine edition, full of engravings.

## THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Selected Articles.

From the Hartford Courant.

Latest News from Salt River.

As we have voyaged the whole length of Salt River, up to the "head of sheep navigation," we are quite desirous that our readers should know what a time we had, and how we are satisfied with our new "location."

We started in the grand old steamer Connecticut, Capt. Steady Habits commanded, with the rest of the large Whig fleet, on the evening of the second of November, on our cruise up the stream. As we entered the bay into which that famous river discharges its waters there was an universal expression of grief throughout the whole fleet. The first abolition being over, we had an opportunity, "quiet though sad," to mark the rapid progress of our voyage, and the interesting objects before us. As we passed up the bay, there loomed up before us the low sandy point of Cape Harbor Improvement; we gave its obstructions a wide berth and sighted as we silently bid it adieu for years. The wrecks of steamers were strewed all along its yellow sands. Cape Protection then showed its headland. The long breakwater, erected in 1842 against the dashing waves of the broad ocean, which rolled its billows from far England up to it, had been taken down and washed away; and foolishly, on the landward side of the point, another barrier had been built in '46, which only checked the current of the inland river. As we passed it, it was enveloped in fog, which had settled in gloomy wreaths on the sides of Mount America that rose behind it. "Farewell," we said old landmark! Thou wilt guide our fleet to victory no more! Thy whole stupendous mass is to be carted off and deposited in the deep ocean of Free Trade! He who once stood proudly on thy top to cheer us on to the contest sleeps the last long sleep of death, and his system has perished with him. It is marked on the tombstone as the fruitless labor of one who would have established his country's prosperity, had faction permitted."

Soon after we approached the hidden rocks of Slavery Extension. Here a great debate sprung up in the different vessels of the fleet as to which side of the rocks we should pass. The contest grew exciting, when old Capt. Consideration settled the difficulty by remarking that it made no difference when we were going up the river.

The old rocky shore of Point National Bank next presented itself. But the regular action of the current and tide had so fretted off the projecting rocks, that it was no longer dangerous. Here we passed the large Democratic fleet, coming down the bay, with steamers and pennons and flags flying, with bands of music playing, and the passengers shouting in the highest glee. What was rather strange in all cases the British flag was flying above the American, and shouts of "hurra for England's interests" rent the air, while the bands played "God save the King." The New Hampshire, an old fashioned, slow-sailing craft, led the van, looking as if her model was a century old. She was the flag, ship, and here shot on her Mizzen a flag with the inscription, "Virginia Resolutions of '38." Franklin Pierce stood on her prow, smiling as the morning sun, his eye fixed steadily on the distant view of the White House. The rest of the fleet seemed vexed at the little progress which was made under the "38" flag. The squadron of the West, under the command of Rear Admiral Douglass, were evidently determined to sail faster, as soon as the bay widened. Douglass had shown his cunning by so constructing his cause that the side which turned towards the flag ship presented the motto of the "Virginia Resolutions," while on the other was faintly written—"River and Harbor Improvement." He declared to his men that as soon as there was room enough to pass the Commodores, he should lead off himself, haul down the Virginia flag, and up with the black flag of piracy, with its skull and cross bones.

We passed very rapidly up the river, for the tide was setting strong in that direction. Gen. Scott examined with much curiosity both banks of the river as we sailed on. It was the very first time that he had been on the stream, and everything was new to him. "I am not disheartened," said the old veteran, "I have troops of friends around me, and who have fallen with me. My life has been devoted to the Republic, and I bow to its decisions now. The vote cannot blot out the record of my services from my country's history. Posterity will do me justice!"

As we neared the extremity of the stream, we passed many beautiful country residences. At one of the finest, in his large cabbage garden, stood Martin Van Buren. He had not yet recovered from his grief at seeing the Democratic fleet sail by without taking him on board.

The buckwheat cake was in his mouth, The tow was in his eye."

We inquired for the Prince, and found that he had followed the fleet in a small skiff, and many fears were entertained for his safety.

A little further up was Buchanan. Poor man! he looked haggard. The Democratic government with which he had covered up his principles so long, was growing thin, and the old Federal lining showed through in many places.

On the next turn of the river we found Cass, wringing his hands in agony at the destruction of his friends. With his coat and hat off, he was exclaiming amid "the noise and confusion" of the surf around him, in the words of the Captive Knight:

"They are gone! they have all passed by! They in whose ways I have borne a part; They that I loved with a brother's heart;

"They have left me here to die!"

Sound again, clarion! Clarion, pour thy blast! Sound! for the Presidential dream of home is past."

Soon after we came to the place where the whole Free-Soil party were disembarking—John P. Hale, in very good natural frame of mind, was making preparations for a permanent residence, as he had no idea that four years would carry him down the stream again. Many of them were seated on the rocks, with long black poles, stirring up the mud of the stream, while certain inky-looking fellows were calling upon them to "agitate, agitate!" Most of the Massachusetts members were sitting in their boats, expecting that the Democrats would charter the old steamboat *Coalition* and come up after them, next week.

We found our new residence a convenient one, and we are, upon the whole, "as well

as could be expected." The air is salubrious and invigorating, if we may judge by the hungry looks of the Democrats, as they passed us. The soil is fruitful, and produces a fine crop of regrets and unavailing resolutions, but we are determined not to cultivate despair.

Soon after our arrival, a large public meeting was called, which assembled near Cape Turnagain. Hon. Stay-at-home Grumbler was appointed Chairman, and Job Doo-Little, Esq., Secretary. Hon. Mr. Facing both-ways made some laconic remarks, which were promptly hissed down; when Mr. Stick-to-the-right Great-heart offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, (1) That after mature deliberation, we come to the conclusion that we are rated up Salt River.

*Resolved*, (2) That we are alarmed!

*Resolved*, (3) That every rooster of the settlement that crows once shall be immediately decapitated.

*Resolved*, (4) That in the investigation of the causes of our defeat, we do not think it is owing to Winfield Scott's splendid services, or to Frank Pierce's littleness, but to the fact that we had not coots enough.

*Resolved*, (5) That we stay here till we go down stream again.

*Resolved*, (6) That in the words of the poet, we say "it will never do to give it up so, Mr. Brown."

## Judge not in Haste.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Never be hasty in your judgement;—

Never foremost to extend

Evil mention of a neighbor;

Or of one you've called a friend!

Of two reasons for an action

Choose the better, not the worst;

Or with—some—the meaner motive

Ever strikes the fancy first!

Then be gentle with misfortune;—

Never foremost to extend

Evil mention of a neighbor;

Or of one you've called a friend!

Judge not with detracting spirit;

Speak not with disdainful tongue;

Nor with hard and hasty feeling,

Do one human creature wrong!

Words there are that, sharp as winter,

Strip the little left to cheer;—

Oh! be yours the kinder mission,

Prone to soothe, not cause, a tear!

Then be gentle with misfortune;—

Never foremost to extend

Evil mention of a neighbor;

Or of one you've called a friend!

## A "Wild Cat Bank."

In the Autumn of 1835, having been cheated out of the previous summer's earnings, by the captain of the steamer in which I had been employed running away with the money, I was like the rest of the men left without any means of support during the winter, and therefore had to seek employment in the neighboring towns. I went to the town of Monroe, in the State of Michigan, and while going through the principal streets looking for work, I passed the door of the only banker in the town, whose shop appeared to be filled with persons waiting to be shaved. As there was but one man at work, and as I had, while employed in the steamer, occasionally shaved a gentleman who could not perform that office himself, it occurred to me that I might get employment here as a journeyman barber. I therefore made immediate application for work, but the barber told me he did not need a hand. But I was not to be put off so easily, and after making several offers to work cheap, I frankly told him, that if he would not employ me, I would get a room near to him, and set up an opposition establishment. The threat, however, made no impression on the barber; and as I was leaving, one of the men who were waiting to be shaved, said, "If you want a room in which to commence business, I have one on the opposite side of the street." The man followed me out; we went over, and I looked at the room. He strongly urged me to set up, at the same time promising to give me his influence. I took the room, purchased an old table, two chairs, got a pole with a red stripe painted around it, and the next day opened with a sign over the door, "Fashonnable Hair-dresser from New York, Emperor of the West." I need not add that my enterprise was very promising to the "shop over the way," especially my sign, which happened to be the most extensive part of the concern. Of course, I had to tell all who came in that my neighbor on the opposite side did not keep clean towels, his razors were dull, and, above all, he had never been to New York to see the fashions. Neither had I. In a few weeks I had the entire business of the town, to the great discomfite of the other barber. At this time, money matters in the Western States were in a sad condition. Any person who could raise a small amount of money was permitted to establish a bank, and allowed to issue notes for four times the sum raised. This being the case, many persons borrowed money merely long enough to exhibit to the bank inspectors, and the borrowed money was returned; and the bank left without a dollar in its vaults, if indeed it had a vault in its premises. The result was, that banks were started all over the Western States, and the country filled with worthless paper. These were known as the "Wild Cat Banks." Silver coin being very scarce, and the banks not being allowed to issue notes for a smaller amount than one dollar, several persons put out notes from 6 to 75 cents in value; these were called "Shinplasters." The Shinplasters was in the shape of a promissory note, made payable on demand. I have often seen persons with large rolls of these bills, the whole not amounting to more than five dollars. Some weeks after I had commenced business on my "own hook," I was one evening very much crowded with customers; and while they were talking over the events of the day, one of them said to me, "Emperor, you seem to be doing a thriving business. You should do no other business men issue your Shinplasters." This, of course, as it was intended, created a laugh; but when it was no laughing matter for that moment I began to think seriously of becoming a banker. I accordingly went a few days after to a printer, and he wished

to get the job of printing, urged me to put out my notes, and showed me some specimens of engravings that he had just received from Detroit. My head being already filled with the idea of a bank, I needed but little persuasion to set the thing finally afloat. Before I left the printer the notes were partly in type, and I studying how I should keep the public from counterfeiting them. The next day my Shinplasters were handed to me, the whole amount being twenty dollars, and after being duly signed were ready for circulation. At first my notes did not take well; they were too new, and viewed with a suspicious eye. But through the assistance of my customers, and a good deal of exertion on my own part, my bills were soon in circulation; and nearly all the money received in return for my notes was spent in fitting up and decorating my shop. Few bankers get through this world without their difficulties, and I was not to be an exception. A short time after my money had been out, a party of young men, either wishing to pull down my vanity, or to try the soundness of my bank, determined to give it a run. After collecting together a number of my bills, they came one at a time to demand other money for them, and I, not being aware of what was going on, was taken by surprise.

Look to his granary, and shell his corn; Give a good breakfast to his numerous kine, His shivering poultry and his fattening swine."

And Mr. Virgil says some other things, which you understand up at Franklin as well as ever he'd:

"In chilling winter, swains enjoy their store, Forgo their hardships and recruit for more; The farmer to full feasts invites his friends, And what he got with pains, with pleasure spends

Draws chairs around the fire, and tells, once more

Stories that often have been told before; Spreads a clean table, with things good to eat, And adds some moistening to his fruit and meat;

They praise his hospitality and feel They shall sleep better after such a meal."

"John Taylor, by the time you have got through this, you will have real enough. The sun of life is, be ready for your spring's work as soon as the weather becomes warm enough, and then put your hand to the plow, and look not back."

"DANIEL WEBSTER."

## Agents for the Bugle.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

Timothy Woodworth, Litchfield, Medina Co., Ohio.

Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit Co., Ohio.

Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.

Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co.

H. D. Smalley, Randolph, Portage Co.

Mrs. C. M. Latham, Troy, Geauga, Co., O.

J. Southam, Brunswick.

O. O. Brown, Bismarck.

L. S. Spees, Granger.

J. B. Lambert, Bath,

Isaac Brooks, Linesville,

J. T. Hirst, Mercer,

Finley McGrew, Fairmount,

Thomas Wootton, Winchester, Indiana.

Harriet Fulsper, Bissell, Geauga Co., O.

O. O. Brown, Orange, Cuyahoga Co., O.

"A man can find nowhere so good a Savings Bank as by laying his purse into his heel. Knowledge is the best capital he can possess; it is at his command every moment, and always above par.—DR. FRANKLIN."

## OF INTEREST.

To Merchants, Clerks, Teachers, Students, and All Men.

JUST PUBLISHED—A new and complete set of Rules by which all the fundamental operations of Arithmetic may be performed in an incredibly short space of time.

To become a master of them will require not more than a couple hours' study of any good sound mind; and the student will thereby be enabled to Add, Subtract, Multiply, or Divide, in any sum, no matter of how many figures, more accurately, (indeed, beyond the possibility of an error,) and in less than one-fourth the time required in the old system.

These Fundamental Rules are followed by An Examination into the Properties of Numbers, which even further facilitates the other operations.

There are also embraced in the work, RULES FOR THE CALCULATION OF INTEREST, which will work out the interest at any rate upon any sum with the utmost accuracy, and a simplicity and quickness fully equal to all the other operations by this, and vastly superior to all courses in the old plan.

Together, these form the MOST COMPLETE TREATISE on the Science of Numbers ever issued—and are incalculably valuable to all men from their never-failing accuracy, and to business men from the most wearisome detail of business life. Particularly ought they to be in the hands of Merchants and Clerks, Teachers and Students, and Young Men generally.

## ORDER EARLY!

The copies of the few remaining hundred of the present edition are being hurried off at a price greatly reduced from that (\$5) at which the balance were sold, to make room for a new edition to be gotten up in a magnificent and costly style immediately upon closing out the present one.

Every purchaser is bound (as a matter of justice and protection to the copy right) by his sacred pledge of honor, to use the Processes for the instruction of himself only, and to impart the information obtained from them to no one.

To obtain the Processes it is necessary to give such a pledge, with the price, Three Dollars, enclosed in a letter, post paid, directed to P. M. MARKLEY, Finksburg, Washington County, Maryland. The Processes will be forwarded post paid, to the given address. Be particular to write the name of the Post Office, County, and State, distinctly; with those neglecting this, naturally occur.

Those preferring it, can order copies of the forthcoming edition, which will be ready about the holidays. The price will be \$6; orders sent before its issue will be filled as soon as the copies are ready, for \$5.

## Local Agents Wanted.

In every town, and all through the country, great numbers of copies of these Rules can be disposed of by any one who will only take the trouble to make them scarce. They comprise that which business men and every body, has long felt the want of, and will gladly obtain. The nature of the business allows any one to act as Agent, and to receive a large reward.

As before explained, the business, requiring privacy, from Agents are filled in separate envelopes for delivery through their hands. When a number of these copies or more are ordered with the remittance at one time, 33 per cent, is allowed to be retained as the Agent's fee; and 50 per cent of orders for eight copies or more.

September 25, 1852.

## SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

## MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH, BIDS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of DOT-POINT MEDICINES carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Plasters, together with an assortment of crude or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family.

Q. S. Corner of Green and Lundy Sts.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MURPHY, TIEBMAN & CO.,  
(Successor to MURPHY, WILSON & CO.)